



Rural District Council of Cockermouth



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

for the year

1967



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To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to give my Second Annual Report to the Cockermouth Rural District Council.

My appointment is a combined one held also with the Cockermouth and Keswick Urban Districts and the Cumberland County Council.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular 1/68.

The vital statistics are presented in detail later in the report. In this connection I note with regret that the birth rate in the area is considerably lower than that for England and Wales as a whole, and has been persistently so (with one exception) since 1951. Although many parts of the world are suffering from a population explosion, this rural district is not one of them. The demographic trend seems to be inexorably towards a predominately middle-aged and elderly population and this is not going to be a good thing for the social and economic life of the district in the future.

The incidence of communicable diseases during the year would appear to have been low; measles being the only disease notified in any quantity.

Mercifully the area has been spared the epizootic outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, which commenced in Shropshire in the fall of 1967, and which has caused widespread loss of stock and general dislocation of rural life in so many other parts of the country.

Among the many theories as to how the micro-organisms responsible for this disease enters into the country (for the disease is not endemic in the United Kingdom) and as to how it is then further spread is that it gains entry through being carried in the infected carcasses of imported meat, and subsequently is disseminated either by infected feedstuffs made from animal products, by avian carriers, and even, it has been suggested, by air currents.

Now foot-and-mouth disease is a zoonosis in that humans can be infected with the causal organism — a virus — though primarily a disease of animals, and can

subsequently show the classical symptoms and signs of the disease. One cannot help wondering therefore if the converse is true in that the virus may also be carried and harboured by infected humans, who, being highly resistant, would not usually show any signs of the disease, but who then could transmit the virus to the far more susceptible animals.

This is an area outstanding for its natural beauty and patronised accordingly by tens of thousands of tourists.

Nevertheless we are still without conveniences at Quayfoot, in the Borrowdale Valley, and also at Buttermere, both of which the Council has been trying for years to obtain.

With regards to Saltpans, our only seaside area — heavily patronised in season — the question of the provision of a public convenience has also been discussed for many years without tangible result.

Turning from the provision of toilets to the quality and standard of those that are provided in schools, I have had occasion this year to review the provision in schools both in the Cockermouth Rural District and also in Keswick and Cockermouth towns. My colleagues in other districts of the County have carried out similar reviews.

One must admit that the provision of such toilets is certainly adequate in the sense that toilet accommodation does exist, and it must be stated that in some schools (a minority) this provision is quite good. In many schools, however, the provision is very poor in quality and small in number.

Complaints of pollution of the River Derwent appear from time to time in reports going back to the 1880's, and it is probably due to such vigilance that this beautiful river with its fast flowing sister, the Cocker, still has salmon and trout gracing its waters. The need for continued vigilance on the part of the appropriate Authority cannot be emphasised too strongly — pollution from farm, household and industrial waste is a constant and growing menace.

My thanks are due to the Members of the Council and to the Council's staff for their help and encouragement in the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. P. WALTON, C.R.S.A.S.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

G. J. NAGLE.

Clerk and Assistant:

J. D. HINDE.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1967).....	21,160
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book ...	7,178
Rateable value at 31st December, 1967	£585,111
Product of a Penny Rate (1-4-67—31-3-68)	£2,227/2/7

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The rural area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south-west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts at Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies what was a coal mining area, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.

SECTION A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of Rural District 252.05 square miles

Population (R.G.'s. estimate — mid 1967) 21,160

Density of population per square mile 84

Area Comparability Factors Births 1.02, Deaths 1.09

BIRTHS:

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	150	152	302
Illegitimate	8	6	14
Total	158	158	316
Rate per 1,000 population			14.9
Corrected rate			15.2
Illegitimate live births as % of total live births			4.4

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	5	3	8
Rate per 1,000 live and still births			25

DEATHS:

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	—	3	3
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	1	3	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			12.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			9.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			71.4
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)			3.5
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)			3.5
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still-births)			27.8

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			Nil
	Males	Females	Total
Deaths at all ages ...	117	97	214
Death rate per 1,000 population			10.1
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)			11.0
Deaths from certain causes:			
	Males	Females	Total
Notifiable diseases ...	—	—	—
Cancer of the lung ...	9	1	10
Cancer of the uterus	—	4	4
Leukaemia	2	—	2
Motor vehic. accidents	2	—	2
Accidents in the home	1	1	2

Comparison of death rates with previous years:

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per	Rate per
				1,000	1,000
				population	population
1962	136	114	250	12.2	13.1
1963	132	105	237	11.4	12.5
1964	140	123	263	12.4	13.7
1965	119	103	222	10.5	11.5
1966	136	108	244	11.5	12.6
1967	117	97	214	10.1	11.0

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

BIRTH RATE:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
England and Wales	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0	17.7	17.2
County of Cumberland	18.3	17.7	18.4	17.4	16.3	16.0
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	18.3	18.2	18.1	16.8	16.0	15.3
Cockermouth Rural	17.1	16.5	14.2	15.1	15.2	14.9

DEATH RATE:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
England and Wales	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2
County of Cumberland	12.2	12.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	11.3
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	12.1	13.1	12.0	11.8	12.3	11.3
Cockermouth Rural	12.2	11.4	12.4	10.5	11.5	10.1

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
England and Wales	21.4	20.9	20.0	19.0	19.0	18.3
County of Cumberland	26.4	22.0	18.3	16.9	21.0	16.9
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	30.6	26.3	16.8	20.8	20.5	17.4
Cockermouth Rural	11.5	26.2	16.7	12.5	12.4	12.7

The full tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following.

LIVE BIRTHS

Year	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 p'lation unc'ted	Rate per 1,000 p'lation corrected
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
1962	173	169	342	4	3	7	349	17.1	16.9
1963	159	171	330	4	10	14	344	16.5	16.8
1964	145	147	292	4	4	8	300	14.2	14.5
1965	142	162	304	4	11	15	319	15.1	15.4
1966	145	162	307	9	7	16	323	15.2	15.5
1967	150	152	302	8	6	14	316	14.9	15.2

Year	Infant Deaths (under 1 year)						Infantile Mortality Rate			Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 Illegit. live births	Deaths-0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
M	F	Total	M	F	Total					
1962	1	3	4	—	—	—	11.5	11.7	—	2.9
1963	6	3	9	—	—	—	26.2	27.1	—	20.4
1964	2	3	5	—	—	—	16.7	17.1	—	6.7
1965	1	3	4	—	—	—	12.5	13.2	—	9.4
1966	3	1	4	—	—	—	12.4	13.0	—	9.3
1967	—	3	3	1	—	1	12.7	9.9	71.4	3.5

STILL BIRTHS

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Total Births
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1	4	5	—	1	1	6	6	0.29	17	355
3	3	6	—	—	—	—	6	0.29	17	350
4	4	8	—	2	2	10	10	0.47	32	310
3	4	7	—	—	—	—	7	0.32	22	326
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	0.09	6	325
5	3	8	—	—	—	—	8	0.38	25	324

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths 0-1 wk per 1,000 live births	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate Stillbirths plus deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Illegitimate births as a percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS			
			Excluding Abortion	Including Abortion	Rate per 1,000 total births	Deaths
2.9	19.7	2.1	—	—	—	—
11.6	28.6	4.1	—	—	—	—
3.3	35.5	2.7	—	—	—	—
6.3	27.6	4.7	—	—	—	—
6.2	12.3	4.9	—	—	—	—
3.5	27.8	4.4	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1967

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS												75 & over																			
	Total all ages			Under 4 weeks			4 weeks & under 1 year			1 - 5			5 - 15			15 - 25			25 - 35			35 - 45			45 - 55			55 - 65				
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory																																
2 Tuberculosis, Other																																
3 Syphilitic disease																																
4 Diphtheria																																
5 Whooping Cough																																
6 Meningo-coccal infections																																
7 Acute Poliomyelitis																																
8 Measles																																
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases																																
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2																														
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	1																														
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast		2																														
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus		4																														
14 Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	10	7																														
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia		2																														
16 Diabetes			1																													
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	12																														
18 Coronary disease, Angina	31	24																														
19 Hypertension with heart disease	3	4																														
20 Other heart disease	15	8																														
21 Other circulatory disease	2	6																														
22 Influenza			1																													
23 Pneumonia			1																													
24 Bronchitis			1																													
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	5	2																														
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		3																														
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1																														
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	2																															
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2																															
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		1																														
31 Congenital malformations		1																														
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases		1																														
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	13																														
34 All other accidents	2																															
35 Suicide	3	1																														
36 Homicide and operations of war		2																														
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	117	97	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1	1		

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year of age showing causes

Cause of Death	under 1 week	1—2 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accident	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4

SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at death	Males	Females	Total
65— 70	19	6	25
70— 75	16	20	36
75— 80	23	10	33
80— 85	10	15	25
85— 90	11	7	18
90— 95	—	7	7
95—100	—	2	2
Totals	79	67	146

The Senile Death Rate is 68% of total deaths.
(1966—74%).

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	Pulmonary T.B. deaths	Other T.B. deaths	Total T.B. deaths	Total T.B. death rate per 1,000 population	Pulmonary T.B. death rate per 1,000 pop.
1960	2	—	2	.10	.10
1961	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	1	1	.05	—
1964	1	—	1	.05	.05
1965	—	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—

DEATHS FROM CANCER

		Males	Females
Alimentary:			
Oesophagus	1	—	
Stomach	5	2	
Colon	1	4	
Rectum	2	—	
Respiratory:			
Bronchus	7	—	
Lung	2	1	
Glandular:			
Breast	—	2	
Prostate	2	—	
Pancreas	2	1	
Reproductive:			
Testes	1	—	
Cervix	—	4	
Vagina	—	1	
Other:			
Bladder	—	1	
Tongue	1	—	
Leukaemia	2	—	
	TOTALS	26	16

CANCER DEATH RATE: 2.0 per 1,000 population
(1966: 1.6 per 1,000 population)

Approximately 1 death in 5 was due to cancer.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE

Causes	No. of deaths	% of all causes	Rate per 1,000 population
Motor Vehicle Accidents:			
Baby in pram struck	1	.47	.046
Car Collision	1	.47	.046
Falls:			
At home	2	.94	.092
Miscellaneous:			
Drowned at sea	1	.47	.046
Gas poisoning at work	1	.47	.046
Suicide:			
Hanging	1	.47	.046
Drowning	1	.47	.046
	TOTALS	8	3.73
			.370

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(a) **Staff**

The appointment of Dr. A. Hargreaves as Medical Officer of Health for the area commenced on the 1st September, 1966.

(b) **Laboratory Services**

All microbiological work is carried out in the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. I am most grateful to Dr. D. G. Davies, the Director of the Laboratory, for his help during the year.

(c) **Local Health Authority Services**

Medical services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, and Welfare Services provided under the National Assistance Act are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. Information about these services, including the provision of Health Visiting, Home Nursing and Maternity Services (now completely attached to family doctor practices), Home Helps, Immunisation Services, Accommodation for the Physically or Mentally Handicapped, assistance for the Unmarried Mother, assistance and advice in connection with Family Planning, Accommodation for the Aged, may be obtained from the Area Health Office, Stoneleigh, Park End Road, Workington.

The local clinics are at Harford House, Cockermouth, and at Bank Street, Keswick. The times, places and services are as follows:—

	Cockermouth	Keswick
Child Welfare	Mondays 2 p.m.	Thursdays 2 p.m.
School Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Dental Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Speech Therapy	By appointment	By appointment

The services include specialist advice on the assessment and correction of vision and hearing defects.

A scheme for the screening of women for the prevention of cancer of the neck of the womb is in operation — one session each week at Cockermouth on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. by appointment.

Immunisation procedures are carried out at the Child Welfare Clinics and at schools by arrangement, including B.C.G. vaccination.

(d) **National Assistance Acts**

No enforcement action was taken during the year to secure proper care and attention for the elderly and chronic sick.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the work of the year will be found immediately following this report.

SECTION D

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER COMMUNICABLE AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total number of communicable diseases notified in 1967 was 146 (145 in 1966). Of these 125 were measles and 8 were scarlet fever.

Full details are given on the next two pages.

CASES OF THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER:

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	52	49	101
Non-pulmonary	7	12	19
Total	59	61	120

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS—
AGE AND SEX**

	Total Cases	M	F	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Age Distribution								
					under 1	1—2 yrs.	3—4 yrs.	5—9 yrs.	10—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25—44 yrs.	45—64 yrs.	over 65
Scarlet Fever	8	4	4	.38	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	2	2	.19	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	125	59	66	5.90	4	34	25	27	3	—	2	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—	.047	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—	.047	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	1	.047	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	2	3	.24	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1	.047	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS	146	69	77	6.90	4	35	29	64	3	3	6	2	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS—
MONTHLY INCIDENCE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—											
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—											
Measles	3	—	3	11	14	9	21	24	1	14	22	3
Diphtheria	—											
Acute Pneumonia	—											
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Smallpox	—	—										
Infective Encephalitis	—											
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—											
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—											
Paratyphoid Fever	—											
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infection	—											
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Food Poisoning	—											
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—											
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—											
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	2	8	13	15	11	22	24	1	16	25	3

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is available against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox.

Full details are given in the following tables, compiled from statistics supplied by Dr. J. L. Hunter, Western Area Medical Officer, to whom I am grateful.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION:

Age	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated
Under 1	1	—
1	68	—
2—4	20	—
5—14	6	1
15 or over	—	—
Totals	95	1

MANTOUX TESTING AND B.C.G. VACCINATION:

Children born in 1954 and a few older ones not previously tested.

	Rural Schools	C'mouth Schools	Keswick Schools	Totals
Total children eligible	13	187	93	293
Number Mantoux Tested	11	137	78	226
Number found to be positive	—	27	5	32
Number found to be negative	11	110	73	194
Number given B.C.G. vaccination	10	110	73	193

DIPHTHERIA—TETANUS IMMUNISATION:

The percentage of children fully protected (assuming the materials used achieve the desired result) remains reasonably high.

There is, however, no room for complacency.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION:

The level of vaccination among the child population is quite good. The level among the adult population is not even remotely comparable, and the danger of this situation cannot be overstressed — poliomyelitis will fail to trouble us only so long as the general level of immunity in the population as a whole remains high.

**DIPHTHERIA—TETANUS IMMUNISATION AND
POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION DURING 1967**

Year of Birth	Diphtheria— Tetanus		Poliomyelitis	
	Primary inoculation	Booster	Primary inoculation	Booster
1955	2	3	3	3
1956	6	36	8	4
1957	9	49	7	12
1958	4	31	10	19
1959	13	25	18	15
1960	16	30	16	21
1961	33	62	38	51
1962	2	28	2	23
1963	—	2	2	—
1964	3	9	6	—
1965	7	104	21	1
1966	123	74	176	1
1967	78	—	33	—
Totals	296	423	340	140

RAINFALL, IN INCHES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF DISTRICT DURING 1967

Observation Station:	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Greenways, Braithwaite	Beech Grove, Gt. Broughton	Holmewood, Cockermouth
Observer:	R. L. Harrison, Esq., Eng. to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	Miss I. Allison	J. J. Pattinson, Esq.	Public Health Department C.R.D.C.
Height of gauge				
above sea-level:	620'	270'	300'	300'
January	8.10	4.95	2.03	2.12
February	11.68	7.84	3.70	2.13
March	9.05	6.32	2.22	2.23
April	2.78	2.47	1.51	1.41
May	12.80	8.48	6.78	5.12
June	3.80	3.42	2.84	2.91
July	7.29	6.23	5.94	6.50
August	7.72	7.20	3.71	6.02
September	12.36	10.03	5.54	8.80
October	26.26	18.61	9.50	12.19
November	5.17	4.74	2.37	2.67
December	5.72	5.71	2.95	2.77
Totals	112.75	86.00	49.09	54.87

AIR POLLUTION TESTING

The Dean Moor air pollution testing station continues to operate under the auspices of the Ministry of Technology and is in the charge of Mr. Hinde, of this department.

Very low readings both for smoke and sulphur dioxide are obtained — reasonably so, as the station was picked as being in as clean a place as possible and acts as a "control" for other more heavily polluted areas.

Again a word of thanks to Mr. Bell, the office caretaker, who takes the meteorological readings at times when the office is not manned and who does this on an entirely voluntary basis in his own time.

COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT





**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR 1967**

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my Fourteenth Annual Report as Public Health Inspector.

No outstanding achievement in environmental health has marked the year's activities, but there has been some solid digging over ground which has been somewhat neglected hitherto. Inspections were completed of those premises registered under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act — legislation which had hardly been tacked in this district during the previous four years. Premises occupied in connection with the licensed trade came under survey systematically instead of haphazardly as for some time past. Inspections of catering premises was also accelerated. This is all good, basic, public health work and I feel that it typifies the unspectacular activity of a Health Department — duties which receive little kudos and are hardly ever noticed either by elected members or the public.

May I thank the Members and Staff of the Council, and particularly those of my own Department for their support, help and understanding that has always been unfailing.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

NEW BUILDING

The following table shows the houses built in each post-war year:—

Year	Privately	Council	Year	Privately	Council
1946	17	30	1957	30	30
1947	24	108	1958	26	56
1948	16	154	1959	79	43
1949	11	88	1960	102	21
1950	5	110	1961	113	68
1951	20	54	1962	86	11
1952	20	64	1963	83	97
1953	19	70	1964	63	27
1954	35	82	1965	42	9
1955	26	74	1966	43	20
1956	20	18	1967	47	10

The number of private houses built remains nearly the same, with most of the building taking place in scattered units throughout the district, the major centres being Broughton Moor, Crosby and Papcastle with 6, 5 and 12 new houses respectively.

The Council's housing programme proceeded as follows:—

BROUGHTON

With the completion, in June, 1967, of 5 bungalows on the "Allotments site" at Broughton (now numbered 79—87 Kirklea), the present programme of house building at Broughton was finished.

DEARHAM

The 5 bungalows built on the "Cross Hill site" (now numbered 69—77 Main Street, Dearham) were completed in March, 1967. This completes the present housing programme for Dearham.

BROUGHTON MOOR

The house plans for the 4 bungalows and 10 houses on the site of "Lucock Row" (now demolished) have been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and tenders are to be invited shortly.

BRAITHWAITE

In December, 1967, the Ministry approved the design of the 2 bungalows and 8 houses to be built at Braithwaite, and it is expected that tenders will be invited in February, 1968.

GREAT CLIFTON

The layout plan for the extension of the Riverside Estate at Great Clifton (provisionally for 12 bungalows and 27 houses) which has been the subject of dispute between the Planning Authority and the North Eastern Housing Association's architect, has now been accepted by the Planning Authority, and is at the moment with the Ministry of Housing & Local Government.

CHAPEL BROW

The land at Chapel Brow, Bridgefoot, now occupied by 30 houses may be acquired by the North Eastern Housing Association from the National Coal Board with a view to redevelopment. Preliminary plans have been prepared for the siting of 10 bungalows and 9 houses to be erected in phases, as space is created by the demolition of the existing rows.

COMPLETIONS IN 1967

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of 1967:—

Village	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Privately	3	5	1	3	—	5	9	1	2	15	2	1	47
Broughton (N.E.H.A.)						5							5
Dearham (N.E.H.A.)				5									5

Villages where houses were built during the year:

N.E.H.A.: Broughton	5
Dearham	5
Privately: Bassenthwaite	1
Birkby	1
Branthwaite	3
Brigham	1
Broughton	1
Broughton Moor	6
Crosby	5
Crosscanonby	2
Dean	1
Dearham	1
Dovenby	1
Eaglesfield	2
Papcastle	12
Pardshaw	1
Portinscale	3
Prospect	1
Seaton	3
Thornthwaite	1
Wythop	1

Villages where house building is in progress at the end of the year:

Privately: Birkby	1
Braithwaite	2
Branthwaite	1
Bridgefoot	1
Broughton	5
Broughton Cross	2
Broughton Moor	1
Dean	4
Deanscales	1
Dearham	6
Dubwath	1
Gilcrux	1
Greysouthen	2
Lodore	2
Lorton	4
Papcastle	3
Pardshaw	1
Portinscale	2
Redmain	1
Seaton	2
Sunnyslack	3
Tallantire	2
Wardhall	1
Winscales	2
Wythop	2

HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	8
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	4
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)	12
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)	36
	1936	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	12
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	12
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)	28
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	12
		Total	124
			124
Post-war	1957-8	Broughton Moor (Heatherfields)	66
	1963	Papcastle (Castle Gardens)	16
	1948	Seaton (Princess Ave. and Kings Ave.)	34
		Total	116
			116
Old houses bought and improved	1951	Furnace Row, Winscales	11
	1956	Solway Mount, Crosby	2
		Total	13
			13
Total houses owned by the Council			253
			253

HOUSES BUILT AND OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	6
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	20
	1938	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	28
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	24
War-time (flat roof)	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	40
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft Ave. and Kennedy Road)	50
War-time (agricultural)	1944	Crosby (East End)	2
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	2
	1944	Plumbland (Morningside)	2
		Total	276
			276
Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End)	2
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	4
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	6
	1961	Bassenthwaite (The Green)	5
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	2
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	6
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks)	4

Post-war				
	1948	Bothel (The Croft)	12	
	1954	Braithwaite (Loncroft)	13	
	1952	Bridekirk (Springwell)	2	
	1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	32	
	1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	20	
	1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	96	
	1963-67	Broughton (Kirklea)	77	
	1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	32	
	1948	Camerton (Greenend)	2	
	1955	Camerton (Kirkland)	6	
	1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	4	
	1959-61	Crosby (Parkside)	30	
	1946	Crosby (Suncroft)	30	
	1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	2	
	1948	Deanscales (The Hill)	6	
	1961-62	Dearham (Browside and Greenlands Roads)	24	
	1965	Dearham (Chapel Fold 2-18 Main Street)	9	
	1964-67	Dearham (69-91 Main Street)	12	
	1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	6	
	1947-49	Dearham (Towncroft)	78	
	1963	Gilcrux (The Forelands)	8	
	1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	2	
	1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	45	
	1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	68	
	1960	Great Clifton (Lowther Street)	4	
	1964	Great Clifton (Riverside)	30	
	1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	44	
	1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	20	
	1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	2	
	1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	32	
	1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	3	
	1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	18	
	1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	4	
	1949	Plumbländ (The Muslins)	20	
	1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	12	
	1958	Seaton (Brookside)	12	
	1947-66	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	274	
	1952	Winscales (Meadowvale)	2	
		Total	1122	
				— 1122
		Total houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.		1398
		TOTAL HOUSES BELONGING TO THE N.E.H.A. AND THE R.D. COUNCIL		— 1398
				1651

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

71 grant jobs were completed during 1967, though the number of new applications fell to 50. Of the 71 completions, 7 were barn conversions. Considering the number of barns and similar buildings which have been converted to houses (both with and without grant aid) during the past few years, it is amazing that the supply still holds out, and I have no doubt that in the Lake District in particular, suitable buildings for conversion will become very difficult to find, and even more expensive than they are now.

3 applications were refused; 2 Discretionary Grant applications (for conversions) on the grounds that the larger part of the resulting houses would be new construction, and 1 Standard Grant application on the grounds that the property concerned was not to be used as a dwelling house.

Year	DISCRETIONARY GRANTS		STANDARD GRANTS	
	Approved	Completed	Approved	Completed
1950	2	—		
1951	5	2		
1952	11	8		
1953	8	5		
1954	20	14		
1955	33	23		
1956	32	38		
1957	32	20		
1958	42	45		
1959	54	42	9	—
1960	44	42	18	14
1961	62	51	12	14
1962	36	45	4	10
1963	50	44	12	5
1964	65	57	18	16
1965	54	49	9	15
1966	78	60	5	6
1967	45	68	5	3
Totals	673	613	92	83

SLUM CLEARANCE

The rehousing of tenants of National Coal Board houses in the Concrete Terrace-William Street area of Great Clifton has continued, albeit slowly, averaging less than one a month. There are now 28 vacant houses of the 50 in Concrete Terrace, and 7 of the 20 in William Street are empty. Of the remaining N.C.B. houses upon which the axe is to fall, 14 of the 25 at The Nook, Great Broughton, and 7 of the 30 at Chapel Brow, Bridgefoot, are vacant.

At this latter site the Council have been negotiating purchase of the land and properties and a draft re-development plan has been produced in anticipation of a satisfactory conclusion to the negotiations, which would allow for rehousing 19 of the remaining 23 tenants at present in occupation.

Demolition of 5 other private properties has taken place, two being actually carried out by the Council in default of the owners. Three other houses (in addition to those mentioned in the last paragraph) were formally closed.

Twelve substandard cottages (in various parts of the district) where action had been or was about to be taken, were converted into 6 excellent modernised houses.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Engineer of the West Cumberland Water Board for the supply of information on the Board's activities within the Cockermouth Rural District during the year.

New mains were laid for housing development at Dean, Bassenthwaite and Broughton. During road improvements re-laying of mains was carried out at Bothel and Bullgill. A renewal to Top Row, Seatoller, and an extension to Bridge End, Lorton, were completed, and the main to Moorhouse Guards, Seaton, was scraped.

A new gas chlorinator was fitted at Mockerkin on the Holme Beck Supply, and a marked improvement, bacteriologically, was noticed in samples of water taken from that source.

WATER SAMPLES

The following are the results of samples taken by the West Cumberland Water Board:—

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Hause Gill	11	7
Lorton	11	7
Buttermere	8	2
Holme Beck	6	5
Embleton	4	7
Combe Gill	4	—
Grange	5	—
Crummock Supply	5	—

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of household refuse has continued satisfactorily with three Shelvoke & Drury fore-and-aft tippers with compressors, and one Bedford/Gibson pendulum tipper.

Weekly collections are made from 7,079 houses in a total of 7,178 throughout the district.

The use of paper sacks in the pilot scheme at Castle Gardens, Papcastle, continues successfully and a collection problem at Watendlath, Borrowdale, has been solved by the issue of paper sacks to the households there. Otherwise

standard dustbins are extensively used, but there are still too many households continuing to put out their refuse in a motley variety of unsatisfactory containers.

Tipping is restricted to three sites within the district, namely Dearham Bridge, Thurnthwaite and Broughton Crags. Some refuse from Borrowdale is, by arrangement, disposed of to the tip operated by Keswick U.D.C.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The cautious optimism of the 1966 Annual Report that a public convenience might be available at Quayfoot, Borrowdale, in 1968, is now shown to be quite unfounded. Though plans and details has been submitted by the Council's Engineer for consideration by the Lake District Planning Board, the Board has indicated that no grant can be made available during the financial year 1968/69 due to restrictions on capital expenditure.

A start has been made on the construction of a public convenience at Braithwaite, but in this case the scheme does not attract grant.

The County Council has offered the facility of a site on land owned by them in Crosscanonby Parish on the landward side of the Maryport-Allonby road. Extensive land drainage work is required before a car park and convenience could be proceeded with.

No site which meets with the approval of the many interested parties has been found at Buttermere.

SEWERAGE

Considerable work has been carried out in connection with schemes for the disposal of trade effluent from important industrial development in Seaton parish. This included the designing of a 27" sea outfall for the wastes from the Ectona Fibres factory now under construction and for the anticipated development to a total of 185 acres of land in the same area.

A sewer extension at The Hill, Bassenthwaite, has been completed to cater for three existing unsewered properties and two new bungalows.

Approval in principle has been given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the plans and designs for sewerage at Seatoller, but it has not yet been possible to make further progress.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	Area in acres	Total houses	Estimate of population	Houses served by refuse collection
Above Derwent	14756	490	1413	490
Allerby, etc.	2382	190	585	190
Bassenthwaite	6915	159	469	153
Bewaldeth	2631	12	45	12
Blindbothel	4499	54	160	45
Blindcrake	6901	97	287	95
Borrowdale	16663	152	731	148
Bothel	3390	97	284	95
Bridekirk	4799	139	761	138
Brigham	1759	271	796	269
Broughton	1360	565	1499	565
Broughton Moor	1736	303	934	301
Buttermere	11231	44	195	41
Camerton	1402	64	190	64
Clifton, Great	997	534	1654	535
Clifton, Little	1080	159	405	159
Crosscanonby	2398	380	913	377
Dean	8527	263	731	257
Dearham	2149	583	1695	583
Embleton	3951	111	311	111
Gilcrux	2017	112	367	107
Greysouthen	1646	195	504	195
Lorton	5501	107	269	100
Loweswater	9411	69	165	63
Papcastle	1108	141	325	141
Plumbland	2568	156	440	152
St. Johns	19481	155	489	141
Seaton	2040	1335	3776	1335
Setmurthy	3298	45	160	39
Underskiddaw	8711	111	323	111
Winscales	2652	61	208	52
Wythop	3353	24	76	16
TOTALS	161312	7178	21160	7079

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY

Houses supplied from public mains	Estimate of population supplied by public mains	Houses connected to public sewer	Houses with private septic tanks	Houses without modern sanitation	PARISH
423	1247	342	142	6	Above Derwent
190	585	174	16	—	Allerby, etc.
122	304	54	99	6	Bassenthwaite
9	34	—	12	—	Bewaldeth
27	75	—	51	3	Blindbothel
86	253	70	25	2	Blindcrake
80	381	81	71	—	Borrowdale
92	272	86	9	2	Bothel
138	754	102	34	3	Bridekirk
270	794	211	59	1	Brigham
565	1499	555	10	—	Broughton
203	934	281	20	2	Broughton Moor
9	36	—	42	2	Buttermere
64	192	49	14	1	Camerton
529	1640	526	5	3	Clifton, Great
159	405	158	—	1	Clifton, Little
377	888	361	15	4	Crosscanonby
260	710	211	49	3	Dean
583	1681	543	38	2	Dearham
97	256	57	50	4	Embleton
112	369	86	26	—	Gilcrux
195	504	112	83	—	Greysouthen
81	196	78	25	4	Lorton
10	25	10	48	11	Loweswater
141	321	132	9	—	Papcastle
153	429	137	17	2	Plumbland
3	12	49	99	7	St. Johns
1333	3770	1303	30	2	Seaton
31	109	13	31	1	Setmurthy
80	228	71	38	2	Underskiddaw
57	194	29	28	4	Winscales
9	31	2	19	3	Wythop
—	—	—	—	—	—
6588	19128	5883	1214	81	TOTALS
—	—	—	—	—	—

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Above Derwent	490	Braithwaite	T	167
		Portinscale	T	141
		Thornthwaite	T	34
Allerby and Oughterside	190	Allerby	T	25
		Oughterside	T	141
		Westmoorend	T	8
Bassenthwaite	159	Bassenthwaite	T	54
Bewaldeth	12	—	—	—
Blindbothel	54	—	—	—
Blindcrake	102	Blindcrake	T	46
		Redmain	T	11
		Sunderland	T	13
Borrowdale	152	Grange	T	32
		Rosthwaite	T	36
		Stonethwaite	T	13
Bothel	97	Bothel	T	73
		Threapland	T	13
Bridekirk	139	Bridekirk	T	19
		Dovenby	T	36
		Tallantire	T	47
Brigham	271	Brigham	T	176
		Broughton Cross	T	35
Broughton	565	Broughton	T	512
		R.N.A.D.	T	43
Broughton Moor	303	Broughton Moor	T	244
		Sunnyslack	T	21
		R.N.A.D.	T	16
Buttermere	44	—	—	—
Camerton	64	Camerton	T	49
Clifton, Great	534	Crossbarrow	T	8
		Great Clifton	T	518
Clifton, Little	159	Little Clifton	T	158

SEWERAGE SCHEMES (continued)

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Crosscanonby	380	Birkby Bullgill Crosby Villa Crosscanonby and Crosby	T T T T	14 8 56 283
Dean	263	Branthwaite Dean Deanscales Eaglesfield Pardshaw Ullock	T T T T T T	45 31 28 62 19 26
Dearham	583	Dearham	T	543
Embleton	111	Embleton	T	57
Gilcrux	112	Gilcrux Greengill	T T	77 9
Greysouthen	195	Greysouthen	T	112
Lorton	107	Lorton	T	78
Loweswater	69	Mockerkin	T	10
Papcastle	141	Belle Vue Papcastle	T T	25 107
Plumbland	156	Ellen Villa Plumbland Wardhall	T T T	9 117 11
St. Johns	160	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Seaton	1,335	Seaton	SO	1,303
Setmurthy	45	Dubwath	T	13
Underskiddaw	111	Millbeck) Applethwaite) Thrushwood)	T	71
Winscales	61	Furnace Row) Winscales Ave.)	T	29
Wythop	24	Wythop Mill (part of Embleton scheme)	T	2

NOTE: "T"—Outfall to Treatment Works. "SO"—Outfall untreated to sea.

FOOD

MEAT

The private slaughterhouses at Broughton, Dearham and Gilcrux have continued in operation, with the exception of the latter premises which were closed for a period during the Foot & Mouth Disease epidemic during the latter part of 1967 and early 1968.

Certain minor improvements have been carried out at these slaughterhouses during the year and in one case the occupier has ceased to use wiping cloths, employing instead a water spray. This, of course, goes completely against the widely held belief that wetting a carcase causes it to "go off" quickly. Indeed, when the wiping cloth becomes prohibited after November, 1968, this method will be the only one acceptable, and in order to make the method more acceptable to the disbeliever it is important to disseminate the information that the water spray has been found to have no deleterious effect on the meat.

ICE CREAM

"When one man falls, another takes his place". Last year it was recorded that the last and only producer of soft ice cream in the district had ceased to trade, whereas this year another manufacturer of soft ice cream has entered the field — strangely enough in the same village as the previous manufacturer — Broughton Moor.

The number of premises registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream has risen by 2 to 47.

MILK

Brucella abortus, an organism sometimes found in raw milk, is receiving a great deal of publicity at the present time. Publicity in the past (for which the Council's own Medical Officer was in the forefront) has in part been responsible for the introduction by the Ministry of Agriculture of a national eradication scheme at present being carried out on a voluntary basis. This will create a number of "brucella-free" herds to act as banks from which cattle may be drawn to replace the reactors being discarded from other herds.

Mr. Walton, of this department, is making the Council's contribution to the scheme by taking samples from suppliers of raw milk in the district. So far this has resulted in only two "positive" samples, necessitating veterinary investigation and removal of affected animals from the herd. Seventeen milk samples have been taken in all and tested by the Public Health Laboratory for the presence of brucella.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1967

	Bullocks and Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	554	—	—	1834	385
Number inspected	554	—	—	1834	385
A. All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	93	—	—	233	2
(3) % affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	17.0 %	—	—	13.4 %	.52 %
B. Tuberculosis only:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	9
(3) % affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.34 %
C. Cysticercosis:					
(1) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The causes of condemnation were as follows:

BULLOCKS & HEIFERS
 71 livers — cirrhosis
 1 liver — telangiectasis
 13 livers — abcesses
 1 liver — necrosis
 1 liver, kidneys & kidney fat — pus accumulation
 2 caulfats — pentastomes
 1 calf & calfbed
 1 hindquarters & offal — casualty, illset, illbled
 1 complete carcase — casualty, illset, illbled
 1 heart — cysticercosis
 2 hearts — pericarditis

SHEEP
 2 livers — necrosis
 230 livers — cirrhosis
 1 leg — bruising
 2 whole carcases — casualty, illset, illbled
PIGS
 9 heads & tongues — tuberculosis
 1 liver — petechial haemorrhage
 1 set lungs — congestion

OTHER FOODS

The only other foods (other than meat) condemned this year comprised the contents of a deep freeze cabinet of a private house whose foreign-made electric motor developed a fault which could not be remedied until long after the contents of the cabinet had become somewhat odiferous.

The contents included:

1 goose, 1 chicken, 52 half-pound packs of strawberries, 1 stone of gooseberries, 1 stone of grapes, 1 stone of rhubarb, 8lbs. of brussels sprouts, and 20cwts. of beef, being the jointed carcases of 1 cow and 2 heifers.

BAKEHOUSES

There are still three bakehouses registered, two in Dearham and one in Clifton. One of those in Dearham appears to be defunct, the doors never having been open this year and the owner not having been available when calls have been made.

SHOPS AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

(Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963)

(Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960)

All of the main catering establishments and shops in the district were inspected during the year and a number of minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were observed in most premises. Informal action has resulted in the necessary remedial work being done.

Towards the end of the year a start was made on a thorough survey of all licensed premises in the district. This will be completed in 1968 and it is anticipated that it will bring about a marked improvement in the standard of hygiene, cleanliness, fittings and sanitary accommodation in these premises.

The advent of the Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations, 1966, has given local authorities stronger powers to control the retail sale of food from mobile shops and other vehicles engaged in this trade. None of the vehicles involved, which are based in this area, complied with the new Regulations and their owners have been notified of the deficiencies.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The Council found themselves responsible for making the funeral arrangements for a 74-year-old woman who died without means and who had not contributed through the National Health Service to enable a death grant to be paid. The austerity funeral cost some £39, none of which was recoverable.

CONTROL OF PESTS

The majority of complaints about rat infestation seem to have concerned either individual sightings or at most a sighting of members of perhaps one family of rats. No difficulty has been experienced in ridding land or premises. On the other hand the incidence of infestations of houses by ants has again mounted dramatically. While ants are not recognised as disease carriers they do cause a deal of concern among housewives and mothers of young children and it is true of course that during the brief period when they develop wings for the nuptial flight, hordes of flying ants are to say the least disconcerting.

GYPSIES

Fortunately only one family of gypsies was seen in the area (near Mockerskin Tarn) during the year and in consequence only a limited amount of filth and rubbish was left behind when the family departed.

CAMPING

No public health complaints have been received about campers and no abuse by them of other persons' land or property has been received. Comments, rather than complaints, have been made about noise from campers but this is not likely to be a matter over which the Council has control.

CARAVANNING

Two new licences were issued this year for sites on which 35 pitches would be available. This brought the number of pitches theoretically available on what could be termed the commercial holiday sites throughout the district to 490. Sites operated by the Caravan Club or with their blessing, increase holiday pitches to well over 500 — a figure which one might think would be adequate for the demand. Indeed, this would be so were it not for the fact that the vast majority of these pitches are occupied by caravans continuously from April to October, so excluding the mobile vans attracted to the area for short holiday periods.

From the site operators' point of view this is a situation bred by economics — a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush. The problem, quite properly, belongs to the local government authorities, but one hesitates to recommend the setting up of a municipal site with most of the pitches reserved for casual use, when it seems that there will be the inevitable subsidy required from the rate-payers. There are, of course, other worrying factors such as the difficulty of finding and retaining suitable labour for supervision and cleansing, the distance between the Council offices and any worthwhile site, the prohibitive cost of suitable land when it can be found, and not least the intangible difference in the appearance and atmosphere of sites operated by owners as against a site operated by paid employees.

The present policy just has to be one of "wait and see".

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

1. No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	—
2. No. of decisions to issue Certificates	—
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	—
(b) in respect of all defects	—
4. No. of Undertakings given by Landlords	—
5. No. of Undertakings refused	—
6. No. of Certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7. Applications by Landlords for Cancellation	—
8. Objections by Tenants to Cancellation	—
9. Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

FACTORIES

A total of 54 factories are entered in the Factories Register. 52 are equipped with power-drive machinery.

The following are the trade processes carried out: Joinery & Sawmilling 19, Motor Vehicle Repair 9, Blacksmithing 1, Baking 3, Heavy Engineering 1, Laundry 1, Welding 1, Slaughtering 3, Meat Products 6, Poultry Dressing 1, General Fitting 1 (non-powered), Water Treatment 1, Building Sites 5, Shoe Factory 1.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Act, 1961, in this district at the end of 1966:

	No. on Inspec- register	Written tions	Defects notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the local authority	1	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	48	5	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	5	3	—	—	—
TOTALS	54	—	—	—	—

(Note: Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110				Section 111	
	No. of workers in August	No. of cases of default in list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION DURING 1967

Caravan and Camping Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspool, sewage tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Closets: Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies, milkshops, milkstores	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dangerous Structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Dykes and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Flooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food and Drugs Act: Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Restaurant kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other foodshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meat Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mobile Food Vans	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Houses Inspected: Defects P.H.A. and H.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Housing allocations	...	...	...	...	...	...	692
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Meetings and interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
National Assistance Act. Persons in need of care and attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisance inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Nuisance re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pests Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Samples: Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Smoke, dust, fumes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Bethwaites, Cleator Moor.